Theological Reflection: Hinduism

The unexpected no distinction between the divine reality and the rest of reality that included human individuals, also nondualist. The ideology of traditional religion, such as Christianity, included the separation between the divine reality and the rest of reality which is separation of the heavens. The nontheistic religions often combine textual transmission with a direct experience of revelation. Textual transmission is a method of preserving texts as records, even reproduced by hand after the revelation. The classic texts Daoists placed death in the natural order of things yet aspired into an afterlife. The Hindus recite sacred creative energy as powerful places between the divine and the terrestrial world. The separations of the heavens in Christianity speaks about the terrestrial world as separated. In Divine Reality, the *avatara* comes down in physical form with the theme of aiding the world. The manifestations of Vishnu, in the primary function to give order to the world. The manifestation of Krishna, *Bhagavad Gita* presents Krishna as a manifestation of the supreme being. Krishna asserts the principal that God's natural essence is unchangeable, as God descends into the world as an *avatara*. The final verse in the *Bhagavad Gita:*

[I appear in age after age.] (4.6-8)

There are eighth forms of the *avatara* with different functions to protect the millennial ages. The golden age in dualistic belief and present-day events for peace and prosperity. In Christianity, as the manifestation of a guardian of the millennial ages such as angelic beings that take form on earth for specific purposes.